

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1807.

[No. 2642.]

Sales at Vendue.]

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24. d

WANTED.

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given. Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19. d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Foss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dcf

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

10 pipes old port
25 do. Madeira
80 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. Imperial
100 bags green coffee
160 kegs madder
60 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31. d

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 21st November, 1807,

Ordered, That the Stockholders on the additional shares do make a fifth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the 25th day of December next.

Notice is also given, That the Directors will meet at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on the 15th of December next, to receive proposals for laying two miles of the Little River Turnpike Road, in the course of the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,

November 24. d

Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to the West-Indies; burthen 650 barrels. Apply to

E. JANNEY.

11th mo. 30th. d

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig, 45,000 feet of Lumber, New-England Rum, Potatoes and Oars.

Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2. d

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years of age, a complete house servant.

Apply to the Printer.

December 8. d

Edward Lee,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Alexandria,

THAT HE HAS AGAIN COMMENCED

The Loaf Bread Baking, at his former stand on Royal-street.

December 9. dcf

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plan tation work, one other as a striker to a smith, one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 24. d

Table Beer.

THE Lovers of this wholesome Beverage to Victuals, may have it fresh and good, at four pence halfpenny per quart, by applying at the store of

Thomas Cruse,

Opposite the Alexandria Bank.

A. L. S. O,

Ale at twelve and half cents, and Sweet Cider.

December 8. d2w

TEN PIPES

Choire Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

Just Received,

Per the Brig LOUISA, Captain JOHN MAC NA MARA,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado Sugars—and
62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's wharf, in the house lately occupied by John G. Ladd—Apply to

George Slacum.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes streets, with a good garden and stables, conveniently calculated for a small family, in a very pleasant situation. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to

George Slacum.

A. L. S. O,

A part of the three story brick house where the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one of the best stands in this town. Apply as above.

November 26. dcf

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. d

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria:

Has just received for sale, a large supply of

FAMILY BIBLES.

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton

Rags. Apply as above.

Nov. 27.

Stawlin

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, on a long credit,

That three story Brick House situated on the south side of Prince-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's, between Fairfax and Water-streets. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 10. dts

REMOVAL.

A. WILLIS,

Has removed his Store to Prince-street, two doors below Alexander M'Kenzie's, where he has on hand

A general assortment of

Groceries and Fruit as usual.

And has just received,

A quantity of Rhode-Island Cheese of an excellent quality.

Cranberries by the barrel or retail

Rhode-Island greening Apples in barrels.

Sweet Cider in barrels

Muscadel Raisins in boxes or retail

Capers of an excellent quality, &c. &c.

Malaga Grapes in jars or by the lb.

December 9. d6*

A valuable Mill Seat

For sale, the 21st instant, on the premises, about four miles from Alexandria, on the side of the turnpike road leading to Winchester, between the ford of Holmes's run and the trough hill.

THE fall of water as has been levelled by two different men, is made by one of them a little over and by the other something under thirty feet, is accommodated with four and one quarter acres of land for the buildings, &c. together with a sufficiency for the head and tail race and also for the dam.

The terms are—One fourth ready money, the remainder in equal payments of three, six, and nine months. A title will be made when all the payments are completed—This sale is authorised by a decree of the court of chancery of Virginia, and the title will be made by the subscriber in consequence thereof.

William Hartshorne,

Receiver of the effects of John Sutton and John Mandeville, under the order of the Chancellor of Virginia.

December 2. dts

Ten Thousand Dollars worth

OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the balance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are hereby notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,

Attorney in fact for John M. Muschett.

Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts.

PALMERS Packet will sail for Norfolk in a few days.

Dec. 14.

WANTED,

A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to Boston.

APPLY TO

Lawrason and Forde.

December 14. d

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundred and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the Ravensworth Tract of Land.—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,

Wm. Deneale,

Geo. Summers,

Thomson Mason,

Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 2. ts

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hds. and

bis. various qualities

Loat and Lump do. in bbls.

200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags

MOLASSES in hds.

Imperial

Old Hyson

Young Hyson, } TEAS

Hyson Skin and

Souchong

Port

Madeira

Claret

Sherry

Lisbon and

Malaga

Cogniac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica

Antigua

Windward Island and } RUM

New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels

Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco,

co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,

Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,

Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bbls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

60 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which, with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce or the usual credit.

Nov. 26. d

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

TRIAL

OR
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, October 8.

(CONTINUED.)

[Bruff's cross-examination continued.]

Mr. McRae. Q You have said there once seemed to be a good understanding between general Wilkinson and Burr; why should Burr apply through Easton for a man of enterprise, and not immediately through general Wilkinson himself? A The colonel can best answer this question, but if I may be allowed to conjecture, it was because the general had tried me before and found I was too much of a democrat to be made a traitor of. Q But will you say how came Burr to apply to Easton? A You had better ask colonel Burr that question; he may answer it. Q Were you and general Wilkinson, about that time, at a variance? A Yes. He had before reprimanded me about the freedom with which I spoke of his military position at Cold Water, measures and plans. Q Did Easton know it? A I presume he did. Q You said that you had informed some of the heads of departments that judge Easton could prove general Wilkinson to be the projector of Miranda's expedition: will you state when you gave that information? A In March last. Q When did you first obtain it? A Just before I left St. Louis in November last. Mr. McRae. Then you received it in November, and communicated it in March? Major Bruff. I left St. Louis in November for the seat of general government; but was detained on the way, so that I did not arrive till about February. Mr. McRae. Did I understand you that in August, 1805, you suspected an improper connection between Burr and Wilkinson? A I have said that the first hint I had was from two paragraphs, in two separate newspapers. This was afterwards strengthened by the information of captain Stoddart, of Burr's being at fort Massac, and the attempt of general Wilkinson to sound me. Q I speak of the time when the impressions were formed. Did that suspicion exist in August, 1805? A Yes. That they were connected in some plan. Q Believing as you did, why did you not communicate your suspicions to some of the officers of the government? A I do not always communicate my suspicions; I was waiting for acts. My letters will show the nature of the communications I made. I have a copy of one with me. Q When is the first letter dated which communicates those hints? A The one I have with me, is dated the 8th of January, 1806. Mr. McRae. Did you state in that letter all the various circumstances you have mentioned; such as general Wilkinson's taking you into the bushes, your being surprised by a party of Frenchmen, and his having mentioned to you the plan of a grand project, by which all concerned were to make their fortunes? Major Bruff. What will be the consequences if I read a part of that letter—will the letter itself be demanded?

Chief Justice. Certainly; but you may state from recollection.

Mr. Hay. You said that it was your intention to state facts; and I wish to know whether these facts were stated. Now here are important facts.

Major Bruff. Hints were thrown out in the letter of the 8th of January, 1806; but nothing communicated till March 1807, that can be regarded as a statement of facts. I however think I had given hints before; but have not the letters with me to refresh my memory; nor can I read what I intended as hints, from the one I have with me. Mr. Hay. I assure you that I shall not call for it if you say it is a confidential letter. Major Bruff. Then I will say generally, that I did give hints about which I expected the secretary at war would have called for explanations and demanded proofs. I also made a communication to captain Lewis immediately after his return, and related to him the conversation between judge Easton and myself. (Q What captain Lewis; the one who explored the waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers and the western part of the continent, as far as the Pacific ocean? A The same.)

Mr. Hay. But did you tell him of the conversation which had passed between general Wilkinson and yourself; did you inform him that general Wilkinson had

mentioned to you the grand expedition? A I believe that I hinted something of that nature.

(Examination to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 7.

DEBATE

On the reference of a Memorial from sundry merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for a repeal of the non-importation law.

CONTINUED.

Mr. Southard said that the language of the petitioners was decent, but their object the time of their application, & the observations which they had made he thought highly improper. The petition contained insinuations that the executive had taken too high ground, and demanded things that were improper; he therefore thought the memorial was not entitled to that countenance from the house which it would appear to receive by a reference to a committee of the whole. He differed in opinion with the gentleman from Virginia just set down, who thought this memorial should reuse their feelings; he thought it should stand on its own merits. The subject was in the hands of a committee, who would make a report, and they might then display their feelings. When the law in question was passed, he thought some steps were necessary to be taken to convince the British government that they would not calmly put up with all their injuries, but would resent them. He had believed this law would have that effect, and that congress ought to pass it; and having taken this ground he would not retreat—this was no time for retreating; he would much rather advance. The petitioners had chosen a very unfortunate time for their prayer, when a negotiation was actually pending. What would be the effect of a reference of the memorial? It would strengthen the measures of the British government; they would suppose that the house repented of their conduct. This would be the effect as respected G. Britain. What would be its effect as respected our own government? It would as a necessary consequence weaken their hands. He was willing to treat the petitioners with respect, as he did not know whether they were British agents or American citizens; but he trusted the motion for reference to a committee of the whole would not prevail as he could see no one reason for it.

Mr. F. Clay said that the petition was signed generally by ship holders, men of respectability; and with respect to the insinuation that it was the offspring of a British party, there was signed to that memorial the name of a man, who could no more be supposed a British partizan, than could her greatest enemy; but he would not now enter into an enquiry into the character of these men. The gentleman from Massachusetts first up (Mr. Crowninshield) had made a long harangue on the state of the nation, and said that no difficulties arose under this law. The custom-house of Philadelphia, in answer to an enquiry by a deputation from a body of merchants, declined giving an opinion as to the operation of some of its provisions. Every person knew how the bill originated; when the gentleman from Maryland who was not now on the floor (Mr. Nicholson) brought forward the resolution it was generally as all resolutions were, and merely declared the principle; when it was agreed to and referred to a committee to bring in a bill, instead of going into the necessary details, they took the mere words of the resolution. As to some observations from the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Rhea) one of which was that the law did not embarrass the merchants, he should only observe that it appeared to be the privilege of a member of congress to speak on every subject that occurred, whether he knew any thing about it or not. He should say no more, but that his feelings had been excessively wounded by the observation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smith) when he knew that the memorialists, whose all was now at stake, were honest men, though of different politics from himself.

Mr. Nicholas said it was urged by the memorialists as one reason in favor of their prayer, that the law needed amendment; another was, their fear of irritating Great Britain. He wished to God the U. S. might remain at peace with every nation on earth; but hoped they would only accept of it upon honorable terms. He did believe, that while acts of hostility were committed, while the armed vessels

of Great Britain still floated in the waters of the U. S. in defiance of an interdictory proclamation, it would never be determined by the representatives of the great body of the American people, that it became them to take any measures to conciliate. The executive had sent no supplication; he hoped it had made a demand: that must be complied with, or they must appeal to arms, or make a total sacrifice of the national character. He felt no disposition to reject the memorial, but he would not vote for its reference to any committee; and would submit it to his friend from Virginia (Mr. Basset) whether it would not be acting more for the interest of their country, to spend their time in making preparations for events, than in discussing such a question as this memorial involved, and whether his purpose would not be equally answered by a discussion of what had for its object the defence of the country.

[Debate to be continued.]

(Tuesday's proceedings continued.)

On motion of Mr. Burwell, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the senate for building gun-boats, and the bill for fortifying our ports, as reported by the committee of aggressions; Mr. Basset in the chair.

The bill from the senate being still under consideration, Mr. Nailor said, when he was on the floor yesterday, and interrupted by the message from the President, it was his intention to have moved an amendment. The bill provided for building 188 gun boats; he moved to strike out the words "and eighty-eight," so as to reduce the number to one hundred. He thought an hundred gun boats in addition to those they already had, would be fully sufficient, if they also adopted other modes of defence. He had yesterday stated that he did not believe the building additional fortifications and an additional number of gun-boats, would effect the object which appeared to be contemplated by the committee. He confessed he did not place as much reliance in gun-boats as some gentlemen did. While he thought they might be useful in aid of land batteries or frigates, it was also his opinion, that if gentlemen examined the statement respecting different acts of aggressions by a certain power, they would find that not one single act of aggression could have been prevented or punished by any batteries on land or gun-boats in aid of them. They were not committed in the face of our batteries, or in that part of our ports and harbors where gun-boats could have acted with effect; they were committed within the mouths of our rivers, or just outside them. He thought the construction of a few frigates would be expedient in addition to those now in our possession. They might act with gun-boats; and might drive any foreign nations either to the necessity of bringing a large force on our coasts, and keeping it all together, by which the number of their aggressions would be lessened, or expose their fleets to a force which would be able to avenge the insults offered to us. He was not of opinion that they ought to have a large navy, nor was he a friend to one; but he thought a few ships would be of essential service. He was of opinion that one ship of this country acting on our coasts, would give them a power of repulsion equal to the force of three or four ships of a foreign nation; and would compel the enemy at all times to be on their guard, and to keep their fleet together. His object was, as he had expressed it, to reduce the number of gun boats, because the number proposed would draw more money from the treasury than was necessary for this purpose, and because he wished to retain a little money for other modes of defence.

Mr. Burwell said he should vote against the amendment proposed, and in favor of the number reported by the committee of aggressions, as contained in the bill from the senate now under discussion. It appeared to Mr. B. that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had taken a very incorrect view of the subject. That gentleman has objected to this law because it did not make provision for ships of war to serve as a defence to our commerce, and because he supposed the committee had taken up this mode of defence in preference to any other.

Mr. B. said that it must be obvious to every gentleman that it was almost impossible to have crowded into one bill all the measures of defence which might become necessary; thus it contained no provision for arming the militia, for raising a standing army, building or repairing frigates, &c. The only question now was, on building a number of gun boats for defence against the attacks of a foreign nation. He thought a sufficient number should at once be authorized; for if the number were insufficient to answer the intended purpose, the money expended in their purchase would be so much thrown away, so much expended from which the public would derive no benefit. The opinions of those men best acquainted with the force which

might be necessary, which had been communicated to the committee of aggressions, had stated this as the competent number.

With respect to the expence of building gun boats, it would be found that the cost of building a frigate would be much greater than a number of gun boats equal to the number of guns carried by a frigate. The secretary of the navy, had estimated the annual expence of gun boats at 11,000 dollars. Mr. B. admitted that this sum appeared enormous; and it remained to the consideration of the house whether they would expend so large a sum for that purpose. The estimate of the secretary of the navy went upon the ground that during the whole of the year forty men would be required to man each of these boats. Mr. B. thought that regulations might be adopted to render eight or ten men sufficient to be regularly employed on board these boats; a sufficient force fully to man and use them upon occasion might be organized from the different ports or seaport towns; and it would be found by recurring to the president's message that the same idea had been entertained by the executive. And he did believe that although the secretary to the navy had estimated 11,000 dollars as the sum necessary for the annual expence, he had done it on the supposition that 40 men would be employed during the whole year on board each gun boat. At times when Europe and the U. S. were at peace it would not be necessary that more than a small portion of these boats should be afloat; they might be kept in ordinary, relying on the season of the port for any sudden emergency.

With respect to the propriety of building gun boats, he would observe that they were not a mere experiment; they were sanctioned by the practice of Europe, and were very beneficial for the defence of ports against sudden attack. The French, Spanish, Dutch, and other nations in the vicinity of the British navy, had combined their boats with land batteries for the purpose of defence against the assaults of that formidable navy. These boats were also a part of a system heretofore practised in other countries, and proposed to be further pursued here.

It was at this time peculiarly important to make preparations. Whether they adverted to the preparations in the British provinces adjacent to this country, to the armament said to be preparing in England for a foreign expedition, or the principles which she had avowed in regard to the neutral trade; in any case they should be prepared for the attack she might think fit at any time to make upon the country.

If any gentleman in the house could suggest a mode of defence more efficient than that now proposed, no member in the house would be more willing to adopt than himself. He felt no particular predilection for this mode, he should vote for the number of gun boats to be erected as it now stood, on the ground that it was not more than sufficient; and that if a less number than sufficient was erected, the money expended would be thrown away. He should for this reason vote against the amendment and in favor of the bill.

Mr. Milnor observed, the gentleman last up had said that he should be opposed to the striking out, because he thought the present number was absolutely necessary, and that a smaller number would not be sufficient. Had Mr. M. thought this, he would not have moved the amendment; but it was well known to many gentlemen of the committee, that a number of our ports and harbors were so situated, that gun-boats could not act in them efficiently. Wherever the water was deep, wherever it was rough, these vessels were perfectly useless; and no where could be used to effect but in smooth and shallow water. If they were to construct a few large ships of large force, capable of acting in those ports where gun-boats would be inefficient, it would give greater satisfaction to the neighborhood of these ports than gun-boats which could be of no use to them. In the southern ports he believed gun-boats would be effective; but northward and eastward they would be of no effect. In the port of New York they would not be an efficient force to go below the city, and act in the bay; and in progressing eastward from New York, they would be found less and less efficient.

The gentleman from Va. had admitted that according to the statement made by the secretary of the navy, the expence was enormous, but he also felt disposed to believe that the statement was erroneous, and that so much would not be necessary. Past experience Mr. M. said had shown that estimates had generally fallen short of the object they were intended to cover; & less than was estimated for this purpose

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Mr. Dwyso military and report on the army of t prayer is read

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GRE SHIRWATER on Tuesday se New York, on ly fell in with th from which the count has been den Rule, capt casset with a c September. C

at 3 o'clock, sprung aleak, a hold; at 8 o'clock notwithstanding and were throw which we were from the sea dr and wounding the water had in gale had evident all on board we into the cabin, w The main and prevent her from clear of deck loe full up to her m heads were kno to endeavor

need not be calculated upon. He was not opposed to the construction of a sufficient number of gun-boats, but he was opposed to wasting the public treasure on constructing a greater number than would be useful; this was his motive. He had examined the statement of the secretary of the navy, and found that he had stated the number of gun-boats which in his opinion would be necessary for each port and harbor in the U. S. There were a number of places in which the number estimated would be wholly useless and unnecessary. For instance, the port of Alexandria; of what avail would 2 or even 4 gun-boats be for the defence of that port, were any hostile force to ascend the Potomac? These gun-boats were contemplated to be scattered along the coast in small numbers; in all these cases they would be totally useless. They were only efficient when gathered together in a large number; they should not only be sufficient in number to front an opposing force but to surround it.

Mr. M. was anxious as the gentleman from Virginia could possibly be, that they should make such preparation for defence as the emergency of the times should call for. It was because he believed that gun-boats without frigates were not sufficient, but with them might be extremely useful; and because if the house should direct the erection of frigates, the number of gun-boats might be lessened, that he had made the motion under consideration.

[Debate to be continued]

MINUTES.

FRIDAY, December 11.

Mr. Findley from the committee of elections made a report on the contested election of Philip B. Key, favorable to the sitting member, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, inclosing a report on the petition of Peter Gansvoort jun. which with the petition was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Also, a communication from the sec'y of the navy inclosing statements of the number of the marine corps, and the number wanting to complete the present establishment, in pursuance of a resolution of the house, which was ordered to be printed.

Also a letter from the sec'y of the treasury, inclosing a report on the petition of B. Schweighausen, which with the petition was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Quincy said, the house would recollect that a proposition had been made a few days ago by the chairman of the committee of Commerce and manufactures, for amending the non importation law, in consequence of a communication from the treasury department, which contained minute and important information on this subject. Mr. Q. submitted a proposition which was agreed to for printing this report, that it might be properly before the house.

Mr. Dawson from the committee on our military and naval establishments, made a report on the petition of the officers of the army of the U. S. declaring that their prayer is reasonable and ought to be granted.

The bill for appropriating a sum of money for providing gun-boats, being yet before the House on its third reading, was this day taken up, and after a debate of 3 hours passed. The yeas and nays being called, were—yeas 111—nays 19—Those who advocated the bill were Messrs Rhea Southard, Key, Milnor, Johnson, G. W. Campbell, Dana, Blount, & those against it Messrs. Macon, Quincy and Randolph.

GREENOCK, October 28.

SHUTWICK.—The brig George, arrived on Tuesday se'night in Limerick river, from New York, on her passage most providentially fell in with the Golden Rule, of Wiscasset, from which the following most afflicting account has been received:—"The ship Golden Rule, captain Austin, sailed from Wiscasset with a cargo of timber on the 8th of September. On the 29th of the same month she experienced a severe gale from S. E. and at 3 o'clock, A. M. we discovered she had sprung a leak, and had four feet water in her hold; at 8 o'clock it had increased to 8 feet, notwithstanding we had two pumps going, and were throwing her deck load over board which we were enabled to do very slowly, from the sea driving the planks above deck and wounding the crew. About 10 o'clock the water had increased to twelve feet, and the gale had evidently increased; the crew, and all on board were quite exhausted, and going into the cabin, we found she was filling fast. The main and mizen masts were cut away to prevent her from upsetting, and she was quite clear of deck load. At 11 o'clock she was full up to her main deck, and all her bulk heads were knocked away. It now occurred to endeavor to save some bread, and Mr.

Andrew Boyd, the first mate, with great resolution, went into the cabin and was enabled to get out some bread and two bottles rum, but so rapidly did she fill, from the timber of her cargo shifting, that he was forced to break through the sky-light to save himself.

Our small stock of provisions was now put into the binnacle, as a secure place. It had been there but a few minutes, when a tremendous sea struck us and carried away the binnacle. We had now little hope left, the wheel was broke, and we proceeded to secure ourselves as well as we could, some in the foretop, and the rest were lashing themselves to the taffrail; before we could accomplish the latter plan, another sea, if possible more heavy than the former, hurried us all from our places and washed two of our poor men overboard; they were seen swimming for the ship a short time, when a wave hurried them from our sight. We now endeavored to keep the ship before the wind, which we were enabled to do partially through the night. The next day another of our men died from cold and hunger. The ship's deck was now blown up, and her side stove in, and we had all given ourselves up, when, on Thursday at noon, we were roused by the cry of "A sail!" and we had the satisfaction to see her bear down for us: about three o'clock she came along side; she was the brig George, of Portland, and captain Wilbridge sent his long-boat and took us from the wreck.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.

St. Bartholemews.—Capt Barrell who arrived this forenoon, in 33 days from Point Peire, (Gaudaloupe) informs that an em-bargo was laid on that port for eight days previous to his sailing, owing to an expedition that was fitting out at Point Peire, consisting of the brig gen. Ernouf, and a large cutter, both French privateers carrying upwards of 300 men. This expedition was planned against St. Bartholemews and was completely successful. The fort was surprised and carried at midnight; an American brig and schooner (Randolph) laying there, both belonging to Baltimore were captured; they were under Swedish flags & laden with coffee from St. Domingo. The expedition returned to Point Peire on the 19th of Nov. with their prizes and 80,000 lbs. coffee taken from the store of Mr. —, agent for the Americans engaged in that traffic. The intelligence that these rich cargoes were at St. Bartholemews which tempted to the expedition, is supposed to have been communicated by I — a merchant at St. Bartholemews who has done a vast deal of American business and had a great share of their confidence, but became disaffected in consequence of another agent having been sent out. This however is only given as a suspicion.

BALTIMORE, December 12.

Arrived sloop Dispatch, Forte, 30 days from Porto Cavello. Left Fort Francis Lewis, Marsh, of Perth Amboy, to sail in 12 days; schooner Mary, Hall, of Philadelphia, just arrived, to sail in 20 days. The schooner Norfolk, Seward, from Norfolk, arrived there 6th November and sailed next day, not being admitted to an entry, the principal part of her cargo being flour. The schooner Mary-Jane, Bartlett, of Baltimore, was wrecked on the Spanish coast near the Cora. The captain and two men got ashore on part of the schooner's mainmast. The schooner Adolphus, Tiffany, of New York, upset & all hands lost, except a man and a boy, who are in Porto Cavello prison. The schooner Mount Vernon, of Oxford, (Eastern Shore) is supposed to have been lost, as the mate and two men went on shore in a boat to leeward of Porto Cavello to get information where they were, when they were detained by the Spaniards all night, on a suspicion of their being Englishmen—a heavy gale of wind came on that night, and the next morning they saw part of said schooner's mainmast, her quarter boards and some of her hen coops ashore, which they knew. They were put in prison at Porto Cavello 7th Nov. Captain F. saw all the above men, but was not allowed to speak to them, nor could he obtain their release from prison, although two of his crew knew one of the men, having sailed with him the voyage before, to which they swore. November 23, off Porto Rico, was boarded by the British frigate Melampus and treated politely. October 23, on the outward bound passage between Lagaira and the White Rock, 5 leagues from land, fell in with a vessel, bottom up, so low in the water as not to have more than five streaks from the keel above the sea. She appeared to be almost new, with a clean tallow bottom, no spars to be seen except part of her bowsprit laying on her larboard bow, and the heel of her jibboom standing perpendicular, about 6 feet above water, which appeared to be new, as there

was no blacking on it. Her rudder was hanging to her stern, the lower iron out of water. She appeared by her bottom to be almost new, and a sharp pilot-boat built vessel. I passed about sixty feet from her stern; could see no masts or sails below the water. Being able to make no further discoveries, left her, believing her to be an American pilot-boat schooner.

WASHINGTON, December 14.

The attention of our readers will be forcibly drawn to the British Proclamation inserted in our preceding columns. However general in terms, they will view it as a measure particularly pointed at the U. States, and as closely connected with, if not emanating from the posture of our affairs with Great Britain. When we compare the date of the proclamation with that of the remarks of the Courier, also given, it would seem as if the one was but the text of the other, and that but a feeble hope is entertained on the other side of the water of an amicable adjustment of our differences.

Our limits do not admit of entering into detail—But it may be proper to notice—first, that the proclamation contains nothing like a disavowal of the outrage on the Chesapeake, the instruction given being altogether prospective. Secondly, so far as it goes, it upholds the right to demand, not merely deserters, but all natural born seamen of Britain on board a national vessel. In the case of merchant vessels the power to coerce the delivery of such mariners is given to a subordinate officer; while in the last case it is reserved to the government. If the right to coerce in the former case is considered as perfect, there can be little reason against its being enforced in the latter; and it would seem that the instruction given is but a precaution to guard against the indirect exercise of power by subordinate officers.

In the exercise then of this power there will in all probability be an unavoidable collision of principles between the two countries; we considering our naturalization laws as conferring citizenship, and Great Britain altogether rejecting this principle. Should her principle be admitted, thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens, as we say, although they have resided among us the greater part of their lives, although their families and property are here and although they have solemnly manifested their intention to become citizens by complying with our naturalization laws, will be subjected to a severe punishment for not returning to the service of their native country, and if a war should take place between Britain and us, will be treated as traitors if engaged in fighting our battles on the ocean. The allowance of such a principle would involve an abandonment of our right, in case of a contest however infuriated with Britain, to call into our service a large portion of the strength of the country, merely because those, who compose it, drew their first breath in that country. Can such a principle ever be ceded?

Does a solemn act, enforcing such principles, at such a season, wear the appearance of a pacific disposition on the part of Britain? Does it not, on the contrary, look very much like shutting the door on all negotiation. It certainly furnishes abundant cause for preparing ourselves for a rupture, which will be the best means of averting it (if to be averted) or of meeting it in case our wishes for peace shall prove illusory.

[Nat. Intel.]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

A letter from Washington to the Editor, dated yesterday, says, "We had a short hurricane here yesterday, about 12 o'clock. It blew in a great number of panes of glass in the south wing of the Capitol, and blew out the western gable-end of the house occupied by Miss Finigan as a boarding house."

"In the House of Representatives this day, Mr. Quincy presented 22 memorials signed by 900 of the merchants of Boston, praying that the Non-Importation law may be modified, suspended or repealed. After a debate of considerable length, the memorials were referred to a committee of the whole to whom was referred a bill (now before the house) supplementary to the non-importation act—Ayes 79—Nays 38. Nothing else was done."

"Mr. Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets."

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

The following toasts, among many others, were drank by the Philadelphia Typographi-

cal Society at their last annual meeting. The words in Italics are technical terms.

"The United States—a beautiful form of Eighteens, imposed with such art as to fold without cutting; may the constitutional quione with which it is locked up remain firm for ages!"

"The rival workmen in the political printing-office of Europe—Bonaparte has worked it so as to get all the sorts, Roman and Italic, German, Greek and Hebrew! and if the English don't keep a sharp look out, they will have to set up their last half sheet in black."

From the Port-Folio.

MR. OLDSCHOOL.

The executors of the last will of Gen. Hamilton have deposited in the Public Library of New York, a copy of "The Federalist," which belonged to the general in his life time, in which he has designated, in his own hand writing, the parts of that celebrated work written by himself, as well as those contributed by Mr. Jay and Mr. Madison. As it may not be uninteresting to many of your readers, I shall subjoin the memorandum for publication in the Port-Folio.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 54, Mr. Jay.

Nos. 10, 14, 37 to 43 inclusive, Mr. Madison.

Nos. 18, 19, 20, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Madison jointly.

All the rest by Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. GENERIS has the honor to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN that his BALL will be on Thursday next, and will continue every fortnight.

December 15.

John G. Ladd,

Has for sale, per quantity, at his warehouse on Prince-street wharf,

Russia duck and sheeting, ravens duck and diaper, a variety of India muslins, nankeens, &c. a few boxes coarse Irish lincens, a variety of fresh teas of excellent quality, sugar & molasses, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin and French brandy of fine quality, a few quarter casks old Sherry, Malaga, and Port wines, linseed, spermaceti & tanners' oil, mould, tallow and spermaceti candles, 40 boxes hard soap, 50 barrels beef and pork, 200 barrels herrings, a few barrels pickled salmon and beeves tongues, raisins in kegs, 20 bags black pepper, writing & wrapping paper, 4 boxes cotton cards, a quantity of seal leather and shoes, 250 dry hides, 1000 weight flax, and twelve tons first quality Russia hemp, &c. &c.

December 15.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }
December 9.—[15.] } lawtf
N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of Thomas Ludwell Lee, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given—

All the residue of

His Berry-Hill Estate,

Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve and eighteen months.—A title will be made when all the payments are completed.

GEORGE CARTER,

For FANNY LEE, Executrix of Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 15.

dt

ESTRAY,

STRAYED or stolen from a lot near this town, a last spring HEIFER CALF, remarkable for a broad circle of white around the body, the other parts red and white.—Whoever will safely deliver said Calf in Alexandria, to the Printer hercof, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

December 15.

3t

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST Thursday was stolen or taken out of the British minister's entry a new drab colored Surtout, with buttons of the same cloth, and silk lining in the sleeves. Any body that brings the said Surtout to the British minister's house, will receive the above mentioned reward.

Washington City, December 11. d2w

Tavern to Rent.

Situated on the Little River Turnpike Road four miles from Alexandria, and at present occupied by Mrs. M. Atee. The situation is well adapted, and the establishment in good repute. For terms apply to

Geo. Summers,

Who has to Hire,

For the ensuing year, several likely young NEGROES, male and female.

December 1. law3w

IN conformity with the first section of article 14, of the Constitution of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, the Members of the said Society are hereby notified to attend their Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Capitol, on the first Monday in January next, being the fourth day of the said month.

Any member who doth not attend at the said meeting in person or by proxy, will be represented by the member of the state legislature of the county, or the senator of the district wherein such absentee resides.

Lewis M. Rivalain,

Acting as Principal Agent M. A. S.

General Office of Assurance, Richmond, 15th November, 1807.

Form of the credentials to be produced by the person voting at the annual meeting by proxy, to wit:

SUBSCRIBER of member of the Mutual Assurance Society, do hereby constitute and appoint

to attend the Annual General Meeting of the said Society, to be held at the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in January next, as proxy to vote and act on behalf, on any business which may come before the said meeting, as fully as if personally present. In testimony whereof have hereunto set hand and seal, the day of 1807.

Teste.

December 1. law4w

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch, complainants,

vs.

Jacob Swope, administrator of

Adam S. Swope, deceased,

George Swope and Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife; which said Jacob, George and Sarah, are the heirs and representatives of the said Adam S. Swope, deceased, defendants.

The defendants Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, and George Swope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, and George Swope, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, & George Swope, do appear here on the 4th Monday of November term next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of said county.

A Copy. To be.

G. Deneale, C. C.

November 13. law2m

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorized to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum, and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin, who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.

November 23.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

A Valuable Ferry for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the valuable FERRY in Prince George's county, opposite to the town of Alexandria, together with about fifty acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres of which are in timothy and more could be converted into meadow at a small expense—on which there is also a valuable fishing landing. The purchaser may be accommodated with boats and hands for conducting the ferry advantage. There are on the premises, a handsome and commodious House well calculated for a tavern, with convenient outbuildings, viz. a barn, corn house, stables, &c.—For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison, & Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 3. 2aw

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will show this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinton's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sweet trees and about 50 acres

JONAH THOMPSON, RICHARD VEITCH.

April 25

FOR SALE OR RENT, WATER STREET ACADEMY.

A two-story Brick House, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. Foster. Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS,

September 30. 2aw

GREAT BARGAINS.

IN TENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of *Abingdon*, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about six acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A. L. S. Q.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of Baldwin Dade, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. eo

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Jaret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheds Havanna honey,

13 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Maenba and rapce do.

Clover-seed; (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flout indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed-cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars;

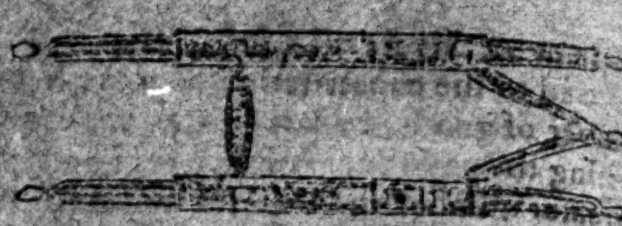
Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

M. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell,

Sept. 25

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain, in and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. DARTZ M'LEON Painter, next door to Paton and Butchers hard ware store on King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexandria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with convenient accommodations for a Family.

Inquire of

Joseph Smith,

Nov. 5.

costlaw

LANDING

From the schooner *Freighter*, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawson & Fowle,

40,000 feet lumber.

100 bbls. New England rum;

50 boxes mould candles,

100 sides seal leather,

50 quintals cod fish,

20 casks cheese,

20 boxes chocolate.

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersburg clean hem,

3 bales plains,

2 do. Kendal cottons,

100 doz. English sewing twine,

1500 sides red seal leather,

10 chests young hyson tea,

20 pipes Holland gin,

6 do. Bordeaux bandy,

6 bbls. New England rum,

300 boxes brown soap,

50 do. mould candles,

50 do. chocolate,

30 do. Havanna sugar,

Hogsheds and barrels retailing sugar,

Half barrel and keds beef,

30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,

2 trucks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellas,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and gum

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dip

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flou

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, bot

glish and country made gunpowder, sega

and smoking tobacco, very east chewing

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hatter's

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superi

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every

article in his line—the whole of which has

selected with care, and will be discounte

the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Freeman.)